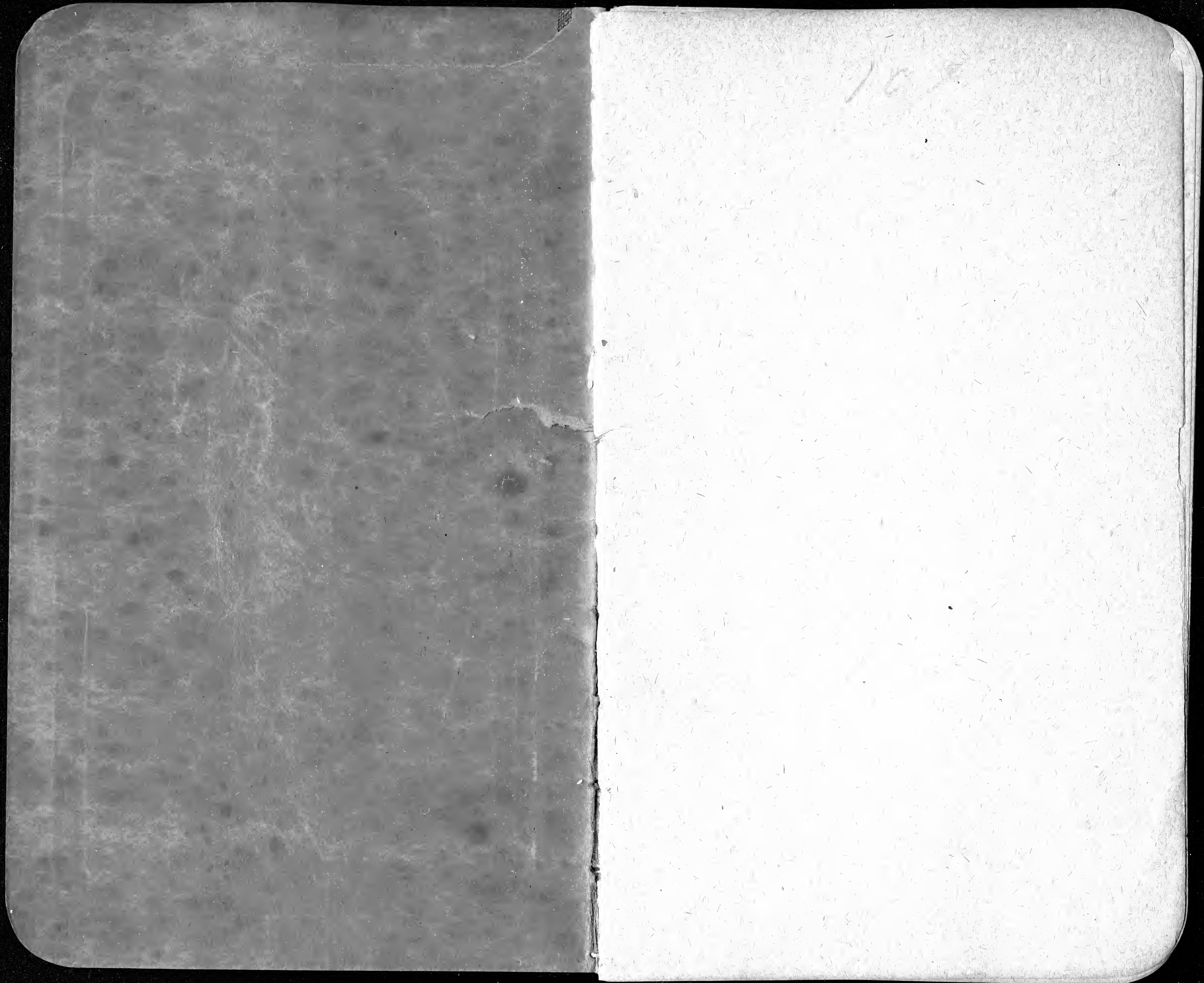




Dall

1887-1

Tampa Fla



Feb. 12, 1867.
Took about 100 specimens of siliceous fossils from Ballast Point from Mr. Newman, U.S. Geologist, on the money. There are 30-40 species in the lot, including two mammalian teeth which should determine the age of the deposit. Found mammalites from well in

Feb. 13, 1867

Went out with Mr. J. L. Lapenotiere to Orient station on Tampa R.R. about 6 miles east of Tampa. Here here the railway crosses a stream which is called Six Mile Run, this has cut its way between banks of limestone 10-12 ft. high with a covering of sand. 1-3 ft. deep. In the limestone are few fossils and these in rare layers among them is the same *Nevea* found identified at Ballast Point. The rocks are evidently of the same age

and is the same.
Nevea a small stream which runs from a hill on Spring on the left side land into Six Mile Run, it is a soft limestone rock containing casts of shells. These casts are extremely numerous but include several seen in the micromitite rock taken from the well in Tampa City, notably a *Galvanus* and *Butta*. From the top of the hill is a fall of 12 ft. according to Lapenotiere who has had it measured with a view to putting in a dam. It comes into the Run about half a mile below the culvert of the R.R. above mentioned. At the culvert the stream is small and runs in a little run below the culvert deep and had a large water. At one point there are rocks on both sides. There are streaks of chert in which the

mostly small siliceous and there
are chalcidaceous masses. In other
places, the rock contains nothing
but cavities representing the
shells which have been dissolved
away. The species are the same
as elsewhere and identical with
the specimens from Ballast Point.
They are chiefly *Helix* at this point
with a few *Physa* shells further up.

The mammalian collection is
young, or the upper part of the
same series (I think).

Feb 14th 1887

Drive to Dr. Knowles' and see spec-
imens of the Miocene rock and casts
from several places near San Jose.

Feb. 16th 1887.

Driving over from Brainerd town to
Sarasota and about a mile

from the latter place in the valley
of a small rivulet half a mile
from the sea, encounter the Mio-
cene limestone with moulds of
dissolved shells, again.

At Sarasota on the beach near
the head of the wharf is an exposure
of sandy rock resembling that of
Lake Monroe, and containing a
few indistinguishable vegetable
impressions and (probably recent)
specimens of *Helix* of the group
Polygona. *Physa* has been found.

Panopea from rocks near
town. *Helix* from the same
locality. Feb. 17th 1887.

At Delray along the road, off
Lake Sarasota Bay road, off
Judge Webb's there are beds of re-
cent shells with but a few

pollen among them rudely ce-
mented together by a sandy
feruginous matrix. The iron is
derived from springs near by
and characteristic of these shores.
The deposit is without doubt
late quaternary.

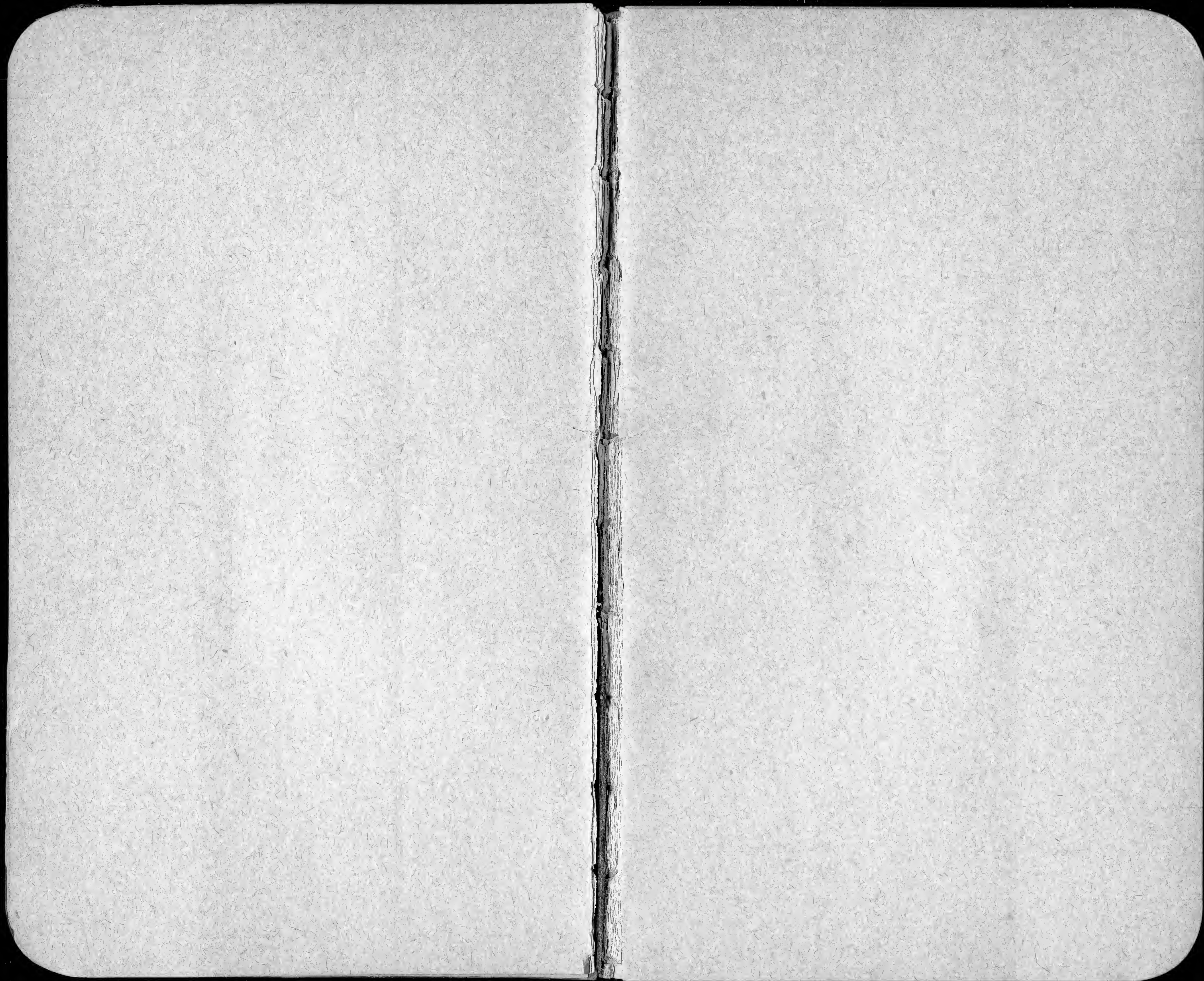
At the mouth of Little Sarasota
Inlet are coquina rocks
which extend some way out
to sea on each side of the
narrow pass. It is said this
is the only locality for such
rock on the west coast north of
Cape Sable.

At White Beach, one of the
oyster bars in Little Sarasota Bay
are internal casts of *Ostrea*,
Mytilus, *Cardium*, *Venus*, etc.
this seems to me from the


fossils, not having visited the lo-
cality, older than post pliocene
to which Mr. Heilprin referred it.

Feb. 18, 1887
Drove over to Dr. Koehler's which
is near South Creek about a
mile from where it reaches the
bay. Here there is a continua-
tion of the shell bed noted on
the bay shore, but not feru-
ginous. Below it in the sand
are large pieces of the quatern-
ary phosphatic rock like that
at Sarasota and Enterprise
with some marine shells and
also *polygyra* etc in it. a
little east of this place the
banks are higher and contain
more shells, perhaps an old
mound. The salt water reaches

this place and others from on
the pieces of rock along the bank.
I was too unwilling in the
hot sun, further up the stream
to examine the shell deposit
but which can hardly be
but very recent.



Feb 28 - 1900



Sand ~~intermediate~~ ~~medium~~

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data

- 1 Top fine white siliceous sand with vegetation. Shows white
- 2 One foot of humus with same sand. Shows black
- 3 Layer of soft decomposed lime rock & sand with *Pleurocavellata* etc (shows gray)
- 4 Hard much eroded and crinited rock with same fossils upper part looks wave worn
- 5 Soft lime rock or marl ^{Gelloger} with same fossils as no 3 but more lime & less sand in proportion & numerous nodules of siliceous no 4

Just below rapids at
Fort Thompson - $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or so

Veg. mold & sand $\frac{1}{2}$ ft

Indurated sand few shells 8 in

marined & few mixed 6 in

few limestone 15 in

water

Two miles below
station S. bank

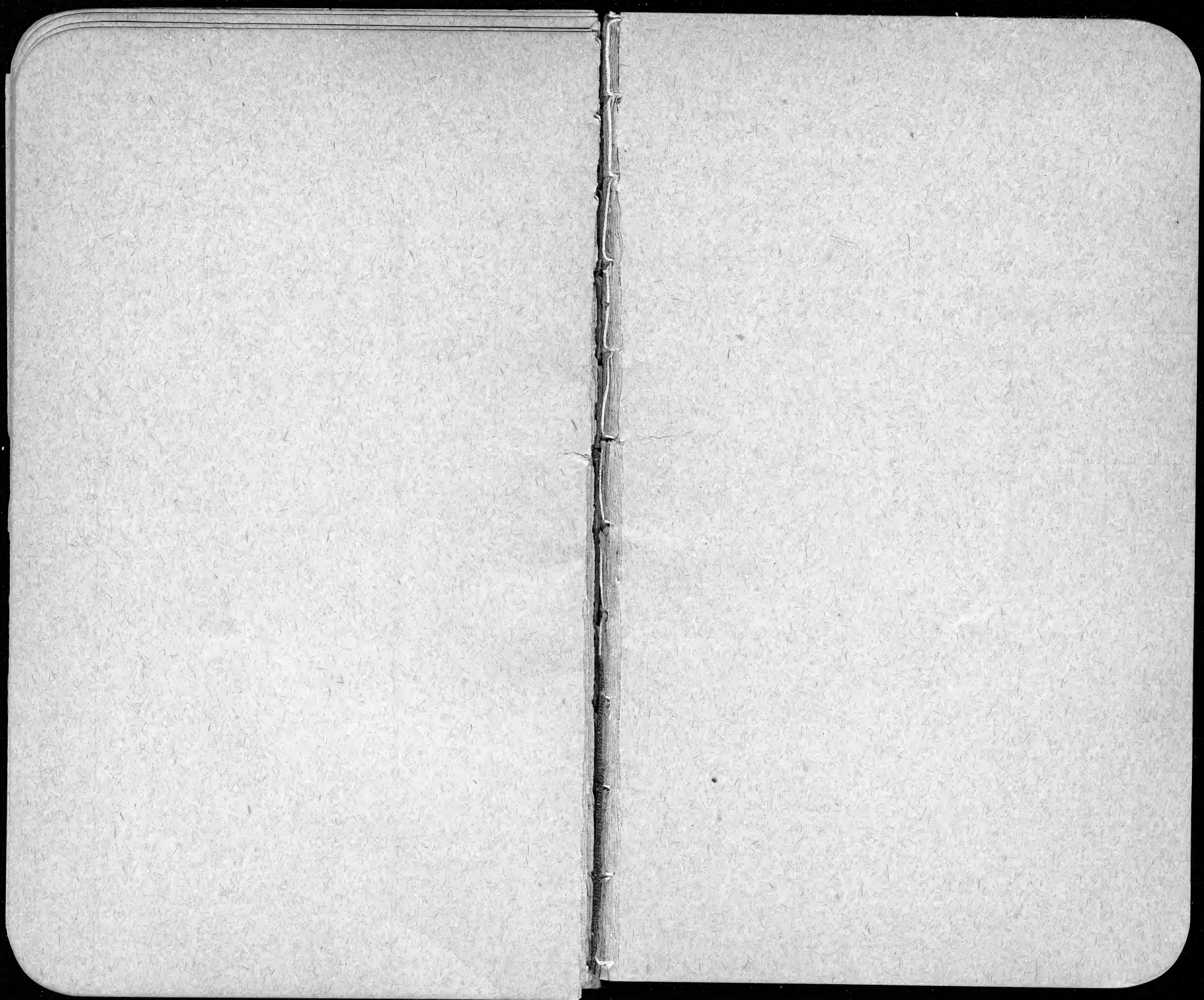
1 ft $\frac{1}{2}$ brown sand

18 in yellow undulated sand
no fossils

2 ft *Venus cancellata* Bull.
& other marine mostly recent

3 ft marine with *Helicopora*
and nodules & shingle

18 in nodules & sand fossils



Mar 10-11, 1887

Note coquina & sand rock out
side of Little Gasparilla Inlet,
Casey's Pass and point south
of Fish rancho inside of Gasparilla.
Blowing coral to Sarasota.

Saturday Mar 12 /87

Go to White Beach about 5
miles northward from Wells
on mainland shore of Little
Gasparilla Inlet. There are
visible at high water mark
on beach about two feet or
less of limestone rock with
a corkery $\frac{1}{2}$ in to 3 in of recent
sandlime encrustation like that
at St. James. The lime rock is
chiefly full of distorted mounds
or rather molds of shells which
have been dissolved away and
of various corals, corallines
Physa etc. In some places
the molds have been filled
with a harder deposit from
around which the matrix
has washed away leaving

tolerable but chiefly chert or
casts of various shells nearly
all bivalves, some identical
with Calomachone species
some recent, some extinct.
The deposit is perhaps Pliocene
and is certainly not new.

